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28 July 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Dominican Republic: [Loyalist military officers may be ready to exert further pressure in opposition to General Imbert's intransigent position.]

[Dominican naval officers are reported to be anxious for the immediate installation of a provisional government, in accordance with the formula for settlement recommended by the OAS committee.]

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[The naval officers alone would not move against Imbert, but the principal commanders of the military services have never fully trusted the general, whose rank is purely honorary. In their talks with the OAS committee, the ranking officers have been cooperative and forthcoming, indicating general acceptance of most key elements of the OAS formula.]

[The top military commanders probably now calculate that Imbert's days in power are numbered. They seem to be trying to place themselves in as strong a position as possible to resist the widespread public demands for reform of the military establishment which are almost certain to come after the installation of a new government.]

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Greece: Athanasiadis-Novas successfully countered the attempted general strike yesterday, but whether he will win the power struggle with former prime minister Papandreou remains doubtful.

The strike, called by the leftist General Confederation of Labor, was a failure. The government declared the walkout illegal and threatened workers in public utilities with prosecution if they stayed away from their jobs.

There was no interruption of normal activity in Athens. Several thousand laborers and students staged a noisy antigovernment demonstration, but large numbers of police stood by to quell any violence. The strike was partially successful in the port of Piraeus, where an estimated 60 percent of the longshoremen stopped work. In Salonika 85 percent of the building workers and 40 percent of the tobacco workers stayed off the job.

The political picture remains cloudy with no definite trends apparent, although former deputy premier Stephanopoulos continues to be a possible compromise candidate. Papandreou, lately reported as appearing haggard and nervous, has reiterated that he will accept no compromise with the crown-supported government of Athanasiadis-Novas. He has called a meeting of the Center Union parliamentary group for Thursday morning in an effort to assure party unanimity in voting against the government. Parliament meets tomorrow evening to consider the government's bid for a vote of confidence.

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South Korea: Turbulence is likely to mark the session of the National Assembly which opens 29 July.

The session will take up the controversial Korean-Japanese pacts and the question of sending combat troops to South Vietnam. The previous session adjourned earlier this month amid a violent dispute which had degenerated into fist fights among the members. The Pak regime is counting on approval this time, but it may run into trouble from both government supporters and the opposition.

Most assembly members from the ruling Democratic Republican Party favor early action on ratifying the agreement with Japan. However, some members of the assembly's National Defense Committee may try to postpone assembly action on the troop issue until a later session. They apparently want to withhold approval of combat forces until the US agrees to give "preferential" treatment to Korea rather than to Japan in the procurement of military goods for Vietnam and until Korea receives US guarantees of additional financial support for its military.

Madame Pak Sun-Chon, the supreme commissioner of the opposition People's Party (PP), is committed to ratification of the treaty in the National Assembly. However, the influential former head of the PP, Yun Po-sun, is urging PP members to resign from the legislature and dissolve the party in an effort to force new elections. He is also spurring continued opposition on the part of students, professors, Protestant churchmen, and civic leaders.

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NOTES

Congo (Brazzaville): The radical Brazzaville regime is apparently depending more on its recently formed, extremist-dominated "popular militia" to deal with suspected subversives. The militia, drawn primarily from the youth group within the country's single political party, is now receiving large numbers of what appear to be Egyptian-made small arms, along with French and Soviet weapons. The use of the militia demonstrates the government's distrust of the army, several of whose senior officers have been arrested for alleged antiregime plotting, and risks further alienation of the regular security forces.

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Tanzania-Congo: On 24 July a Soviet ship at Dar es Salaam unloaded two 50-foot motor boats which may be destined for use on Lake Tanganyika in support of the Congolese rebels. [Some 60 Tanzanians were sent to the USSR for naval training last November.] For the past four months the Congo has been employing a small force of patrol boats to interdict Tanzanian vessels supplying the rebels in the eastern Congo.

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Cuba: Fidel Castro's 26 July speech was notable for its emphasis on domestic affairs rather than on Cuba's active revolutionary role in Latin America. However, Castro added Peru to the list of three other countries--Colombia, Guatemala, and Venezuela--that he has designated as the most likely revolutionary targets. On internal political and administrative matters, Castro called for decentralization of government functions and for enhancement of the party's role.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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